

FBIS

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NEW SANCTIONS TO BE ENFORCED AGAINST USSR, POLAND

OW221303 Tokyo KYODO in English 2155 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- The government decided Monday to enforce new sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as further warning against a deterioration of the political situation in Poland. The new sanctions would be announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa Tuesday morning after they are approved at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The sanctions worked out by the Japanese Government officials referred to the restrictions announced earlier this month by Britain against the Soviet Union and Poland, and similar moves by West Germany and other West European countries to impose similar sanctions.

Government sources here said the government restrictions include such steps against the Soviet Union as indefinite postponement of the annual consultative meeting scheduled to be held sometime this summer in Tokyo based on the 1981 Japanese-Soviet trade and payment agreement, and scaling down scientific and technological exchanges between the two nations.

As for Poland, they said such steps as restricting movements of Polish diplomats in Japan, curtailment of scientific and technological exchanges and halt in extension of new credits were to be taken soon.

OFFICIAL ON SALE OF PIPE-LAYING MACHINES TO USSR

OW221207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- A top Foreign Ministry official said Monday a Japanese company's deal to export pipelayers to the Soviet Union does not constitute a breach of a Japanese pledge to go along with U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The official, who declined to be named, said the export deal was made by Komatsu Ltd., a major construction machinery maker, last November on a cash payment basis before martial law was proclaimed in Poland. "Therefore," he said, "there is no problematical point about the deal."

The Foreign Ministry official was commenting on a NEWSWEEK magazine report that Komatsu, which had earlier signed a contract to export 400 pipelayers to the Soviet Union, contracted to sell another 500 machines to the communist nation after President Reagan imposed economic sanctions against Moscow in December in connection with the Polish crisis.

The report said the additional export deal by Komatsu thus constitutes breach of a Japanese pledge that the Tokyo government would not allow any Japanese enterprise to export pipeline layers to the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the U.S. economic sanctions. As part of the economic sanctions, the U.S. Government had Caterpillar Tractor Company cancel its contract to supply 200 pipeline layers, worth dollar 900 million, to the Soviet Union.

MINISTER SAYS USSR WAS ASKED TO REMOVE MISSILES

OW191301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Friday disclosed that Japan had asked the Soviet Union to remove SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles from the Far East region. Sakurauchi disclosed this for the first time before the House of Representatives Budget Committee in reply to Socialist interpellator Takahiro Yokomichi who questioned him in connection with nuclear disarmament.

Sakurauchi said that Deputy Foreign Minister Kansuke Yanagiya, the Japanese representative to the Japan-Soviet working-level consultations in January, had requested that the Soviet Union remove its nuclear missiles from the Far East.

In connection with the European nuclear arms limitation negotiations now underway between the United States and the Soviet Union, Shinichiro Asao, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, explained that Japan had asked the U.S. to keep in mind the possibility of the Soviets deploying nuclear weapons in Asia. He told the Budget Committee that Japan, since the days of former President Jimmy Carter, had asked the U.S. to conduct such negotiations with the Soviet Union from a global viewpoint.

He stressed that if the SS-20's and other Soviet nuclear missiles were removed from Europe and deployed in the areas east of the Ural Mountains, they would pose a serious threat to Japan.

LDP'S ESAKI LEAVES FOR TRADE TALKS IN U.S.

OW200353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 20 (KYODO) -- A Liberal-Democratic Party mission, led by former Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki, left for the United States Saturday to seek understanding of Japan's views in the trade relations between the two countries. The eight-member mission of the LDP's Special Committee on International Economic Relations will refute the increasing calls in the U.S. Congress for reciprocity in trade with foreign countries.

During a week-long tour of New York and Washington, Esaki and other members are scheduled to talk with business leaders, the press and government and congressional representatives. Among those expected to meet with the mission are Vice President George Bush, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and John Danforth, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for International Trade.

Esaki will explain to the Americans measures the Japanese Government has recently introduced to open its market for foreign trade partners. The measures include a package decrease of tariff rates two years ahead of the original schedule set during General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, and lifting of nontariff barriers so as to meet the requests by the United States and the European Community.

The mission will lay stress on refuting the moves in the Congress for reciprocal legislation which was said to be aimed to impose the same treatment on foreign traders in the U.S. market that the American companies meet in the foreign market. Esaki will express concern about the reciprocal legislation by saying that it will lead to protectionism and affect the world economy by curbing free trade.

ITO VIEWS DEFENSE PROGRAM ESTIMATE, USSR BUILDUP

OW200431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 20 (KYODO) -- The 1981 mid-term defense program estimate, now being compiled by the Defense Agency, will give priority to building up sea and air defense capabilities, Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito indicated Saturday. At a lower house Budget Committee meeting, the director general of the agency affirmed a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party dietman's request to do so, by saying, "Accents have to be given to certain points in the program estimate." The 1981 mid-term program estimate will cover the five years from 1983 to 1987.

Ito said the Soviet Union has been building up its military capabilities in the Far East in the last 10 years, posing threats in and around the region. The Defense Agency has so far cited merely an increase of "potential threats" by the Soviet Union. Ito did not elaborate whether he regards the potential threats to have turned into actual ones.

ITO DISCUSSES EASING OF ARMS EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

OW220435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito suggested Monday Japan can export arms and military technology jointly developed with another country or countries despite the current government policy banning such deals. The indication was given when Ito said the government will study such arms export "case by case."

The remark, made at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, may be a sign that the government will make an exception out of the United States concerning its policy which virtually bans export of weapons and military technology.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said the government has to respond to U.S. requests for transfer of military-related technology in order to execute the Japan-U.S. security treaty smoothly. The United States is reportedly interested in advanced Japanese electronics technology that can be applied for use in radar and other surveillance equipment.

AGROTECHNOLOGY TALKS WITH PRC END IN BEIJING

OW171041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 17 (KYODO) -- Japan and China agreed Wednesday to conduct a joint project to breed a new rice plant species this year in a move to promote Japan-China agricultural technology exchange. The agreement came during the first two-day conference of Japanese and Chinese agro-technology officials aimed at exchanging agricultural technology, which closed here the same day.

The participants agreed on a joint study to breed a new species of winter-hardy, disease-resistant, high-yielding rice by drawing on their respective genetic resources. They also decided to initiate a joint study concerning the forecasting of blight and harmful insects. They further agreed that the two countries would exchange inspection missions to study various themes.

Japan will send two teams to China to study natural enemies of that country's forests and technology relating to harmful migratory insects, while China will send six teams on animal quarantine, agricultural meteorology, forestry resources, agricultural economics, and other themes.

STATE-RUN FIRM TO BID FOR PRC OIL CONTRACT

OW180051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18, (KYODO) -- Japan National Oil Corp. said Thursday it will enter a bid for offshore oil drilling covering 150,000 square kilometers in southwestern China. The state-run organization expressed its intention to take part in the tender one day after the China National Offshore Oil Corp. started the first round of bidding for the petroleum exploitation. In addition to JNOC, Japan's Idemitsu Oil and major oil companies of the United States and Europe are expected to bid for the Chinese project.

According to the Chinese Oil Corp., the Chinese sent letters of notification to 46 companies in 12 countries which had concluded geophysical survey agreements and paid for surveys at the Pearl River mouth, the southern part of Beibu Gulf, the western part of the Yingge Sea basin and the South Yellow Sea. The two stage-bidding envelopes 150,000 square kilometers in the northern and southern parts of the South Yellow Sea, the Pearl River mouth basin, southern part of the Beibu Gulf basin and western part of Yingge Sea basin.

"Areas opened for bidding are expected to contain large reserves," a China National Offshore Oil Corp. spokesman said in Beijing. "Bidders may bid on any of the designated areas, or an area with a number of adjoining blocks." JNOC officials said they hope to outbid others for the right to seek oil in the Pearl River mouth region. They predicted that drilling in one such potential area will cost about dollar 90 million (about yen 21 billion).

PROTEST LODGED ON 20 FEB SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK201350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are exacerbating the situation to an extreme degree while running wild with rackets to provoke a new war in South Korea, committed acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating an SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude, reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, and flying the spy plane all the way to Musudan, North Hamgyong Province and in the coastal airspace of Chongjin, from 1115 till 1125 on 20 February. The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed serious military provocations of infiltrating spy planes into our country's territorial airspace on 16 and 19 February, too.

Now, bringing into South Korea a vast number of aggressive military forces from abroad, including the continental United States, they have deployed them for actual combat and are staging the largest-scale war exercise named "Team Spirit 1982," simulating offensive operations against the northern half of the republic. Simultaneously, they are further intensifying acts of espionage against our country. This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' maneuvers for a new war in South Korea have reached an extremely serious stage.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should stop all acts hostile to our country without delay. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, despite our repeated warnings, continue to infringe on our people's sovereignty and adhere to an adventurous war policy, they will be held fully responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. 'WAR MANEUVERS'

SK201154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 February commentary: "Reckless and Adventurous War Maneuvers"]

[Text] While accelerating preparations for a new war, the U.S. imperialists are continuously deploying aggressive troops and military equipment in South Korea. According to news reports, the U.S. imperialists plan to deploy 18 A-10 close support planes and 1,200 air force personnel in South Korea by the early part of March. They also plan to deploy an additional 24 A-10 close support planes in South Korea in the latter half of this year. They are attempting to deploy OA-37 planes there. On 17 February, the U.S. Defense Department announced that it will transfer 170 improved Hawk missiles and 723 rockets to the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists are now staging a large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" in South Korea with the South Korean puppets. Deployed in this military exercise, which simulates an attack against the northern half of the republic, is sophisticated military hardware and equipment. The aim of the U.S. imperialists in attempting to increase the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and in transferring large quantities of missiles and rockets to the puppets in this situation is crystal clear.

The U.S. imperialists' invariable, wild desire is to hold onto South Korea militarily forever and to dominate the whole of Korea through strength. In order to achieve this desire, the U.S. imperialists have continuously increased the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, have transferred sophisticated military equipment to the South Korean puppets -- the local mercenary for their war policy -- and have accelerated the modernization of the puppet armed forces.

This year the U.S. imperialists have more frantically stepped up their maneuvers for a military buildup. In accordance with the plan for this buildup, they have greatly increased the numbers of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea. In particular, they have taken measures to strengthen the collection of ground intelligence on the northern half of the republic and to increase the ground troops and mobility of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea.

By supplying modern lethal weapons to the puppets, the U.S. imperialists have instigated them to confrontation and war. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to increase military capabilities and to provoke a new war, South Korea has been converted into a powder keg of war and into a nuclear war base. Tension has been created there to a point where war might break out at any moment.

Peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea is the urgent desire of the people and the trend of the times. The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland has recently proposed convening a joint meeting of politicians of the North and South and overseas to peacefully solve the Korean question. This proposal has won broad support at home and abroad. Voices have been raised to demand the implementation of this proposal.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for military buildup and their military aid to the puppets are a brazen challenge to this demand and are grave acts threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists say that they have increased the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and have transferred missiles and rockets to the puppets to offset someone's numerical supremacy and to maintain a military balance. The world's people well know that the U.S. imperialists' sophisticated strategic and tactical weapons form a forest in South Korea, that many nuclear weapons are deployed there and that their manpower strength far surpasses ours. The reference to military supremacy and balance is a smokescreen designed to justify their maneuvers for military buildup and war in South Korea. No one will ever be deceived by this smokescreen. The U.S. imperialists try to threaten someone with strength and to achieve their wild desire for aggression. This is anachronistic. By doing so, they will only reveal in more detail their true colors as ones who, while hindering peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, believe in strength, as war maniacs and as disturbers of the peace.

While sitting astride South Korea for 37 years, the United States has supplied large quantities of weapons, has instigated the puppets and has pursued a policy of aggression and war. By doing so, it has gained nothing except to reveal its aggressive nature and to degrade itself.

There is no guarantee that, should the United States continue to kick up military rackets by clinging to the policy of strength we see today, this would not spread the flames of war. Should the United States start a war in Korea, it will never benefit from this.

This United States should stop its indiscreet act of pursuing an adventurous policy of war against our people and immediately withdraw all its aggressive troops, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea. If the United States continues to play at war-rope-dancing, without trying to meet the trend of the times, it will face stronger denunciation and rejection from our people and the world's people as an aggressor and as one who tries to provoke a war.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. OVERSEAS MILITARY BASES

SK201538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday carries a signed article headlined "Removal of Aggressive Military Bases Is Important Guarantee for World Peace and Security." The article says that peace and security of the world cannot be maintained unless the overseas military bases of the imperialists are dismantled.

It continues: Through their aggressive military bases overseas the imperialists openly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, threaten them and put pressure upon them with armed forces in a bid to bring them into the sphere of their domination and back economic infiltration militarily.

By mobilizing their aggressive armed forces deployed in the military bases in alien lands, the imperialists even overthrow governments which advance along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and place their faithful servants in "power," support reactionary and anti-popular governments and brutally suppress the just struggle of peoples for freedom and liberation.

The U.S. imperialists have bestially suppressed the just struggle of the South Korean people for the democratisation of society and national reunification by mobilizing their aggression armed forces occupying South Korea and seated military fascist Chon Tu-hwan in "power."

By relying upon their aggressive bases in the Caribbean region they also interfere in the internal affairs of the countries there and threaten and blackmail with armed forces the people struggling for independence, building of a new society and freedom and liberation.

Noting that the United States is expanding overseas military bases and reinforcing their aggression armed forces, the article continues: It attached great importance to South Korea in carrying out its strategic plan for a war of aggression. Tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggression troops are constantly stationed in South Korea and there are several dozen aggressive military bases equipped with numerous nuclear weapons and other modern mass destruction weapons and combat equipment.

Today South Korea has turned literally into a nuclear depot of the U.S. imperialists and their logistic base for aggression, a source of the increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula and the rest of Asia and a dangerous hotbed of war threatening world peace and security.

The imperialists are frequently staging powder-reeking war exercises for going over to a real war with their overseas aggressive military bases as a springboard, the article notes, and continues: This was proved by a series of war exercises staged last year in their aggressive military bases in the Far East, Indian Ocean, Europe and the Caribbean region. The United States is now staging reckless war exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" with the mobilization of huge armed forces stationed in its aggressive military bases in and around South Korea. They are, in actuality, a "test war" and "preliminary war" to kindle the flame of a new war in Korea.

The imperialists' stepped-up policy of turning others' territories into their military bases and their war manoeuvres are bringing the international situation to the highest pitch of strain and gravely menace world peace and security. In the countries where there are aggressive military bases of the imperialists, their sovereignty is violated and the destiny of their people flouted. This is clearly testified by the reality of South Korea which has been reduced to a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists.

All the anti-imperialist, independent forces and peace-loving forces of the world should actively struggle with united efforts to thwart and frustrate the imperialists' policy of turning other countries into their military bases, and each country should refrain from such act as leaving its territory as a military appendage of the imperialists.

U.S. UNITS PARTICIPATING IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK220812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors reportedly moved the Third Adjustment Support Force of the U.S. Third Marine Landing Brigade with some 60 tons of equipment from the Kadena air base in Okinawa to South Korea on the very day when the criminal war exercises "Team Spirit 1982" started. They also plan to move to South Korea 800 troops and 27 fighter and transport planes of the U.S. Tactical Air Force Command.

Besides, they plan to send shortly the "Mercury" of the U.S. naval force carrying over 23,000 tons of vehicles and repair machines for the U.S. Marines participating in the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises from Naha port of Okinawa to Pusan. On the other hand, they are contemplating to send a fleet of vessels carrying 5,000 men including the notorious aircraft carrier "Midway" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to South Korea to participate in the war exercises and move "F-4 G" planes of the 26th Tactical Training Attack Force, one of their biggest tactical air force units, to South Korea from the Philippines to have a test of "modern electronic disturbing operations."

During the war exercises, they are reported to mobilise "F-15," "F-16," "B-52," "F-111" and various other planes of new type and "AWACS" and test the "capacity of prolonged air battle through the air refueling station."

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

SK210925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY February 19 carried a short commentary titled "What He Can Say to Himself" denouncing the ridiculous utterances of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea supporting the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean puppet clique. The commentary says:

Recently U.S. Ambassador Walker, highly speaking of Chon Tu-hwan's "unification proposal," jabbered that he had made a big advance in "withdrawing" his fascist means. This is "what he can say to himself."

It was made known that personages of all walks of life and students of South Korea who were sentenced to prison terms by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the past one year number as many as 100,000.

The South Korean authorities recently passed prison terms on 25 patriotic figures and young people. Kim Tae-chung, a well-known democratic figure of South Korea, is still in prison. All this shows that Chon Tu-hwan has not made a big advance in "withdrawing" his fascist means but woven a big plot.

It goes without saying that Walker in Seoul knows all these acts of Chon Tu-hwan like the palm of his hand. As long as the U.S. troops are staying in South Korea, neither democracy in South Korea can be argued about nor can the peaceful reunification of Korea be realised.

Mr. Walker had better stop such talk which he can make only to himself for Chon Tu-hwan but no one will believe and deeply think of what the United States itself should. [as received]

CPRF DENOUNCES SPY TRIAL IN SOUTH KOREA

SK210916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 21 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued Information No. 216 on February 20 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for launching an anti-communist smear campaign recently by rigging up one more "spy case."

According to a report, on February 17 the Chon Tu-hwan group at a trial held at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court passed death upon a Japan-resident Korean electronic technician Kim Hon-chi on charges of "violation of the national security law" and two years in prison with a three-year stay of execution and suspension of qualification for two years upon his wife Pak Chong-suk, the information noted, and said: As for Kim Hon-chi, he had once been a "Mindan"-lining cadre and worked as an employee of the South Korean branch of a Japanese company.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group tries to connect him with us groundlessly, claiming that he infiltrated into South Korea to "obtain industrial information" and "collect military secrets" on the "orders" of the North.

Noting that now voices calling for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and hailing and supporting the proposal for the convocation of a 100-men joint conference put forward by us some time ago are ringing out louder from among the people at home and abroad, the information stressed: Under such conditions the Chon Tu-hwan group rigged up a shocking "spy case" to deliver itself from a quandary as its so-called "January 22 proposal" and "temporary work" can no longer cover up its splittist nature.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS CPRF CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

SK221043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed article titled "Peaceful Reunification Is Incompatible With War Manoeuvres" in support of the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for the convocation of a 100-men joint conference.

Noting that our proposal for convening a 100-men joint conference reflects our party's stand of opening up a peaceful phase in the solution of the reunification question by means of negotiations, the article says: If the peaceful reunification is to be achieved, factors threatening peace should be removed first of all. The present South Korean rulers are loud-mouthed about "peace," "unification" and "detente," but, in actual deeds, are disturbing peace, opposing reunification and heightening tension.

The stepped-up new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are increasing the tension in our country and bringing the situation to the brink of war. Peaceful reunification is in no way compatible with war manoeuvres. Peace would be permanently threatened and no peaceful phase be opened up in the solution of the reunification question, unless the tension is relaxed and the danger of war removed in our country.

The present reality in which the tension is heightened and peace gravely menaced due to the anti-communist confrontation and war manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets urgently demands an early arrangement of a realistic consultative body to ease tension and improve the relations between North and South.

The 100-men joint conference proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland will serve as a realistic multilateral consultative body for discussing and accelerating the solution of the reunification question at the present stage.

If the South Korean puppets have any slightest intention to achieve national reunification, they should not raise war rackets and aggravate the situation but stop the reckless war gamble and refrain from obstructing reunification.

The South Korean rulers must not hinder the convocation of the 100-men joint conference but guarantee the freedom of political activities in South Korea and ensure all the necessary conditions for the proposed politicians to participate in the conference. The attitude towards the 100-men joint conference is a touchstone showing whether one truly desires reunification or seeks division, the article says.

ANNIVERSARY OF NORTH'S FIRST GOVERNMENT MARKED

SK221033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 22 (KCNA) -- Papers here Sunday dedicated articles to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Committee of North Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on February 21, 1947. A NODONG SINMUN article headlined "Correct Solution of Question of Power Is Important Guarantee for Victory of Revolution" says that the People's Committee of North Korea was the first government of proletarian dictatorship in our country.

It says: The question of power is of great importance in the revolution and construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the central power organ of North Korea, on February 8, 1946, shortly after liberation, on the basis of the achievements and practical experiences in the building of political power in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was a government of people's democratic dictatorship which was not only fundamentally different from the bourgeois government but distinguished from the preceding governments of the working class. It was a government capable of successfully enforcing progressive democracy.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea carried out with credit its mission -- the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the republic and the task to build a revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee for national reunification, the article says, and continues: After successfully carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, our people faced the new task to fulfill the socialist revolution and it stood out as an important question to solve correctly the question of power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his scientific penetration into the realities of the northern half and the demand of the developing revolution at that time, put forward the original policy of establishing the government of proletarian dictatorship in such a way as to strengthen and develop the existing people's government. This indicated a most correct way of solving the question of power arising in going over to the stage of the socialist revolution from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. He strengthened and developed the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea into the North Korean People's Committee with legal guarantee through democratic elections.

The People's Committee of North Korea was also a powerful weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. It successfully discharged its historic mission as a power of proletarian dictatorship operating in the first days of the period of transition to socialism and all its functions went over to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with its founding on September 9, 1948.

The power of the DPRK founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the glorious party centre is in the hand of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and our state sets it as a most important mission to defend and guard the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals freed from exploitation and oppression for good. Our people owe to the Government of the DPRK their genuine political rights and boundlessly happy life.

ELECTION COMMITTEE REPORTS KIM IL-SONG CANDIDACY

SK192301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on February 19 the following information on the registration of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at the election committee of the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea informs that the election committee of the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea registered as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who took the road of revolution in his early years, founded the immortal chuche idea, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and thereby achieved the historic cause of national liberation, founded the worker-peasant revolutionary power in this land, has turned our country into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and is always leading our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

SPA CANDIDACIES OF KWP LEADERS REGISTERED

SK192348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 19 made public an information on conclusion of the registration of candidates for deputies at the election committees of all constituencies throughout the country. According to the information, candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly nominated at voters' meetings all over the country were registered at the election committees of their respective constituencies. Constituencies are 615 in all.

The election committee of the Chuchon Constituency No. 508 registered Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly; the election committee of the Taetaryong Constituency No. 14 Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and vice-president of the DPRK; and the election committee of the Songrim Constituency No. 501 Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, was registered as candidate at the election committee of the Kosang Constituency No. 169; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, at the election committee of the Paehwa Constituency No. 472.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-im, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Yi-pok, Cho Se-ung, Yi Kun-mo, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Hae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-nim, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Kim Hui-sil, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrades Hong Si-hak, Kim Hoe-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Pok-sin and Kim Chang-chu, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; were also registered as candidates at the election committees of their respective constituencies.

The information published the list of the names of candidates registered at the election committees of the other constituencies. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 19 February carries a report on the DPRK Central Election Committee's information on the SPA nominations that contains the following names in the penultimate paragraph after the list of alternate members of the KWP Central Committee Political Bureau: "KWP Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui."]

PAK SONG-CHOL LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE 20 FEB

SK210910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol left Pyongyang on February 20 by air for a visit to Mozambique as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The special envoy and his party were seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and Cho Kyu-il and other personages concerned, they were also seen off by He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES SUPPORT OF 8 JAN STATEMENT

SK201026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, in reply to the latter's message of solidarity in connection with the January 8 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of our country.

The reply message dated February 19 reads: I deeply thank you for your firm solidarity extended to the government and people of our republic fighting against new war machinations of the U.S. imperialists on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government and the people of Grenada on the occasion of publicity of the statement of the spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated on January 8.

Such support of yours gives a powerful encouragement to our people fighting for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and telling blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges seeking provocation of a new war and perpetual division of Korea.

I take this opportunity to express my full support and firm solidarity for your government and people in their struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and defend independence and sovereignty of the country and sincerely wish you greater successes in your responsible work for building a new society.

PYONGYANG PHOTO EXHIBIT MARKS USSR ARMY DAY

SK200439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition marking the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army opened on February 19 at the February 8 House of Culture here under the sponsorship of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Present at the opening ceremony were generals, officers and men of the Korean People's Army. Military Attache G.S. Blanov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were on hand.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. Participants saw photographs on display.

OFFICIAL CALLS LOAN TALKS IN TOKYO 'FRUITFUL'

SK200821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP) -- Korea's First Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong, Saturday assessed as "fruitful and practical" the second Korea-Japan preliminary talks, held in Tokyo Thursday and Friday on Seoul's request for six billion dollars of economic aid. Kong, fresh from the Tokyo meeting, was commenting on the results of the bilateral conference.

Meeting with reporters here, Kong said that the talks had provided a step toward a political solution of the loan issue and had enabled the two sides to rest their cases. Pointing out that the talks were part of efforts to arrange a foreign ministers' meet, Kong said the two sides agreed to discuss further details through diplomatic channels.

KOREA HERALD Report

SK200242 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 4

[YONHAP "News Analysis" column]

[Text] Korea and Japan have made some headway toward a negotiated settlement on the outstanding issue of Seoul's request for \$6,000 million in soft public loans, as they have wrapped up their final working-level deliberations. In the Tokyo meeting Korea has explained the details of the request to Japan and Japan is in a position to present the amount of loans it intends to render.

In a press conference Tuesday, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said he will disclose the amount of Japanese loans to Korea during the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting. Korea initially showed negative response to the second working-level contacts, saying preliminary talks would be meaningless unless Japan produced a concrete proposal. Japan, however, showed a positive attitude toward preliminary talks by calling for Korea's minute explanation of the loan request in a joint meeting of working-level officials from four Japanese ministries.

Demanding the explanation, the Japanese Foreign Ministry made it clear that the ministry could not solve the issue without the help of the Finance Ministry, the International Trade and Industry Ministry and the Economic Planning Agency. In this vein, Japan may be said to have been since in its request for more working-level talks which were originally intended to be a foreign ministers' meeting. [sentence as published]

Korea explained the 11 projects to be financed by the \$6 billion and underscored the need for the loans. Although it still remains to be seen how well Korea convinced Japan in the working-level talks, Korean First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Kong No-myong implied that the mood for a Seoul-Tokyo foreign ministers' meeting has been created by saying, "Japan's understanding must have deepened." Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday appraised the working-level talks as conducive.

The two countries in the working-level negotiations have deepened their understanding of each other's position on the issue of economic cooperation and both desire an early solution to it. Sakurauchi said in a news conference Tuesday that Japan will unveil the amount of its public loans to Korea during the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting. This may be interpreted as Japan's retreat from its previous position that it will render loans to Korea in annual installments over the next five years. In this connection, Sakurauchi might visit Seoul next month to hammer out an early settlement of the loan issue.

A ranking Japanese diplomatic official, however, dampened that speculation by noting Sakurauchi plans to visit Seoul in early May to carve out a negotiated settlement with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong. The Japanese foreign minister is expected to visit Seoul during the holiday period starting May 3. The Japanese Constitution Day falls on May 3 and the Children's Day on May 5.

Japan's plan is to start work on the amount of soft public loans it will consider rendering to Korea on the basis of the result of the second working-level negotiations. Korea and Japan are expected to continue negotiations over the amount, but there seems to be a wall between the positions of the two countries.

Specifically, Korea wants \$6 billion in low-interest long-term conditions, whereas Japan is said to be considering rendering \$3.5-4 billion (\$1.5 billion in ODA loans and the remaining \$2-2.5 billion in EXIM Bank loans). As the two countries have completed working-level negotiations, they may head for another tug of war over the amount of the loans.

PRIME MINISTER URGES STRONGER SECURITY MEASURES

SK200341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun Saturday called for stepped-up national self-defense posture to safeguard the national security and the people's survival.

In an address at a commissioning ceremony for the ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) officers at the Army Consolidated Administration School here, Yu pointed out that the North Korean communists have not abandoned their strategy of communizing the Korean Peninsula by force.

He said that they have simply intensified their aggression and slander against South Korea, while disguising them as peaceful overtures.

"Under the international political realities of today, peace can be attained only through the balance of power, and we should strive to protect the nation's security and prosperity by securing superiority of power and strengthening our system of self-defense," he said.

CHON REASSURES FOREIGN INVESTORS ON ECONOMY

SK220756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] New York, Feb. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said in an interview published here Monday that he was "very confident" about his country's ability to repay foreign debts, and reassured foreign investors that money invested in South Korea "will not go sour."

In an interview with the INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR magazine, the Korean president said that his government was in the process of liberalizing all economic activities, except in those cases where government approval is absolutely necessary because of the impact on the whole economy as a whole.

Chon said that he would see to it that the country's economic policies would not be distorted by extraneous factors, such as political pressures. "It is my unwavering conviction that the economy must be operated according to economic considerations and judgments."

SPK: THAILAND ATTACKS WITH TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK191524 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1457 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Feb (SPK) -- According to a military source, during the past few days in February, Thai artillery has fired chemical shells into Kampuchean territory.

On 11 February, at about 1800 and 1830, chemical rounds fired by 105-mm artillery inside Thailand fell to the west and to the north of Oda in Phnum Malai, the border province of Battambang, causing vomiting in about 20 people.

In the afternoon of 14 February, nine chemical rounds of (?105-mm) artillery fired from Thailand exploded in Phnum Malai. The chemicals contained in the shells fired from Thailand caused tears and vomiting among several Kampuchean civilians.

'Acts of War' Protested

BK191539 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Feb (SPK) -- The PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement energetically protesting against the fact that Thai artillery fired chemical shells from 105-mm artillery against Kampuchean territory recently. Here is the text of the statement:

On 11 February 1982 Thai artillery fired many 105-mm shells with toxic chemical materials into the region south of Phnum Malai, Battambang Province.

On 14 February 1982 Thai artillery again fired 105-mm shells with toxic chemicals into the same region.

These attacks claimed 20 victims from among the local civilian population, who suffered violent vomiting.

Following the recent deliberate attack by the Thai navy against a Kampuchean vessel on patrol in Kampuchean territorial waters, these premeditated acts of war on the part of the Thai authorities constitute an extremely grave provocation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK and a dangerous threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Thai authorities have thus stepped up their hostile activities toward the reviving Kampuchean people, thereby placing themselves at the service of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

It should be noted that these criminal acts by the Thai authorities are taking place at the time when the Reagan administration has just decided to produce chemical weapons on a huge scale while launching a campaign of slander against the Soviet Union on the so-called use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Indochina.

The PRK Government energetically protests against these extremely dangerous acts of war by the Thai authorities and severely condemns them.

It demands that the Thai authorities immediately cease these acts and strictly respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The Thai Government must be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from its acts of aggression against the Kampuchean people.

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON INDOCHINESE RELATIONS

BK200740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Interview granted to a station correspondent by Foreign Minister Hun Sen on the significance of the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Recently the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos ended successfully in Vientiane, the capital of the LPDR. Would you please comment on the significance of this fifth ministerial conference?

[Answer] The fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane is important to the strengthening and development of relations between the three countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference was held to prepare for a summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in 1982.

We exchanged numerous (?views) on convening the summit conference of the three countries. During this conference, the three countries because it provides numerous possibilities to develop and strengthen our relations, especially the development of cooperation in the economic field and other fields.

In addition to strengthening and developing relations between our three countries and preparations for the summit conference, we also discussed the Nonaligned Movement. The seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement will be convened in Baghdad, Iraq. We discussed various principles for strengthening and guaranteeing the Nonaligned Movement's true nature as an organization against the imperialists, the colonialists and all forms of oppression. We discussed different principles aimed at making the seventh summit conference in Baghdad successful.

Concurrently, we discussed at length solutions to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, because the present situation in Southeast Asia is tense due to the permanent threats of the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. This has had bad consequences for the national construction efforts not only for the Indochinese countries but also for ASEAN countries as well as Burma. Thus, as a solution, the conference reiterated the proposal made at the 36th UN General Assembly by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries. It is because this is the only principle and the only way of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Taking any path other than this would be tantamount to proceeding toward an impasse. For three years, ASEAN has followed the policy of the Chinese and the imperialists against Kampuchea as well as the Indochinese countries. They cannot reverse the situation or ease the tension in Southeast Asia; but the situation has become more tense and it serves the interests of the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists, because this is a political game being played by Beijing and Washington.

In order to demonstrate ways to achieve peace to ASEAN and the Chinese, the conference raised a number of principles for a peaceful solution.

First, the relations between Indochina and China must be resolved. We are ready to negotiate with China on all issues related to Indochina in general, as well those related to separate countries in Indochina, if the Chinese give a positive answer to the Indochinese countries' proposal. The PRK and the LPDR recalled their support for the Vietnamese policy and the Vietnamese proposal to the Chinese party to end the border conflicts, as well as the continuation of the third round of talks between China and Vietnam. Concerning the problems between China and Vietnam, I would like to point out that it now depends on the Chinese side to respond. If it gives a positive reply, the (?tense) situation between Indochina and China, as well as that along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the Lao-Chinese border and Kampuchean-Thai border -- where the Chinese continue to support Pol Pot's forces -- will end and stability will be restored. Thus, it depends on whether China wants peace or not. There are already keys to the solution.

There is another issue that we discussed in order to pave the way for negotiations on this problem. The Indochinese countries raised their proposal to ASEAN -- a call which lies within the framework of the proposals made by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut at the United Nations. We always maintain that the formula to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia must be in conformity with both regional and international conferences. It is true that this is not a new point -- concerning this conference and this issue -- but it is the only direction that ASEAN can take. Comparing it to a football match, the ball is now with the ASEAN side; if ASEAN kicks it, Indochina will join in. If ASEAN continues to pursue the line it has over the past three years, it will not benefit either the Indochinese or the ASEAN countries. ASEAN must realize that China is the greater threat to them and to stability and security in their countries. The fact that the Chinese support the Maoists in their countries and the Chinese residents control and damage their economy, and undermine political security in their countries are a great danger for the ASEAN countries. Therefore, negotiations between ASEAN and Indochina to put an end to external threats are not only in Indochina's interest, but they are also in their own interest.

Another important issue in the conference discussions was the Indochina-Thailand problem. Indochina has land and sea borders with Thailand. Kampuchea has land and sea borders with it. Laos has land and river borders with it. Vietnam has a sea border with it. Therefore, we made a separate proposal regarding relations between Indochina and Thailand. The Thais used to say that they were being threatened by Indochina. We Kampucheans also used to say that Thailand was a threat because it has colluded with the Chinese in using Khmer reactionaries to try to topple the PRK. Two other countries (?of Indochina) used to say so. Therefore, in order to put an end to (?threatening words) from both sides and for the security of all of us, (?during) this conference we recalled that in accordance with the results of the negotiations, Kampuchea and Vietnam will agree to withdraw a portion of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and, concurrently, a demilitarized zone will be established with international supervision which is acceptable to the two parties.

I would like to comment separately on the issue of the Kampuchean-Thai border. In order to put an end to these (?threatening words), Thailand should stop playing with fire. What do I mean by saying that Thailand has been playing with fire and that they must stop doing so?

(?I mean) that Thailand has (?bowed) to the Chinese policy. The Thais are permitting the Chinese to interfere seriously in their internal affairs. Thailand is now faced with the problem of Maoists who are siding with Beijing and overseas Chinese who (?control) Thailand's economy. By allowing the Chinese to penetrate deeply into its interior, Thailand is facing danger. There are a large number of Chinese forces in Thailand because the Pol Pot Maoists are also Chinese forces. We call on Thailand to stop playing with fire. This is not only for the benefit of Kampuchea, but also for that of the Thai people.

If Thailand stops playing with fire, that is, if it stops colluding with China and using the reactionary Khmers -- who are lackeys of Beijing and the imperialists -- and it gathers them in one area -- a specific place -- Kampuchea and Vietnam would withdraw Vietnamese troops from the Thai border [words indistinct]. If they want more stability along the border area, the two sides should agree to set up a demilitarized zone. If Thailand withdraws its troops from the border to a distance agreed upon by the two parties, Kampuchea will withdraw its forces from the border in order to avoid any possibility of major armed confrontation by the armies of the two countries on opposite sides. We should do this with international observation or supervision which is acceptable to both sides. In doing so, Kampuchea does not set any conditions that Thailand must recognize Kampuchea in negotiations with it. If Thailand does not recognize Kampuchea, it will not die and that it is a fact.

In the past, Thailand never supported Kampuchea -- this is the truth. Thailand used to cooperate with the French and the Japanese to fight against Kampuchea. Thailand used to commit aggression against Kampuchea. We do not want to recall the past, but this did occur. The Thais used to cooperate with the imperialists, French and the Japanese against Kampuchea. Thailand used to send troops into Kampuchea during wartime, when the U.S. committed aggression against Kampuchea. Thailand has opposed Kampuchea from 1979 up to now. Therefore, Kampuchea's conditions for negotiations with Thailand are concerned with the maintenance of peace and stability along the border. They are not related to Thai recognition of Kampuchea, because if it does not recognize Kampuchea, Kampuchea will not die.

In summary, this foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane was of significance (?for the following) reasons: First, (?this conference) was an important forum in the field of strengthening and developing solidarity among the three countries; secondly, it was a forum to express the peaceful good will of the Indochinese countries.

COVERAGE OF DK DELEGATION TRIP TO PRC FOR TALKS

19 Feb Departure

BK210103 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
20 Feb 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, left the fatherland for Beijing on 19 February in order to hold discussions with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former Kampuchean head of state. They intend to meet and talk with the other Kampuchean groups on the problem of rallying forces to fight and drive out the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea, our beloved fatherland. Despite their pressing engagements on the battlefield, the Democratic Kampuchean leaders have always worked for the coalition. Members of the delegation include Keat Chhon, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Thuch Rin, secretary of state of the Ministry of Information; Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC; Suong Sikhoeun, chief of the Prime Minister's Office; and (In Sopheat), counsellor of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy to the PRC, who is already in Beijing.

20 Feb Arrival

BK220215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
21 Feb 82

[Text] On 20 February 1982, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUM], arrived in Beijing -- capital of the People's Republic of China.

On that occasion, Khieu Samphan issued a statement to reporters and representatives of radio and television stations and Chinese and foreign news agencies on the purpose of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation's mission. The statement said: By firmly upholding its policy of great national union that it has been carrying out since 1979, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has always made every effort to achieve a union of all Kampuchean parties, provided that this union contributes to increasing the combat forces against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic. A coalition must not adversely affect forces which are now struggling in Kampuchea.

Although we are very busy at the front, we have come to Beijing to meet and talk with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with a sincere desire to achieve results. We also hope to meet His Excellency Son Sann here.

We would like to express our warm thanks to the PRC Government for its kind hospitality and the facilities granted to our delegation for the fulfilment of our mission.

Present on that occasion to welcome Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation were Huang Hua, PRC vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; Xiao Xiangqian, chief of the Asian Affairs Department of the PRC Foreign Ministry; and Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador; and (In Sopheap), counsellor of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy; and other members of the embassy staff as well as Pong Peng Cheng, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's representative, were also on hand to welcome the prime minister and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Phnom Penh Commentary

BK211400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing Is Laying Bare Its Pernicious Deceit"]

[Text] According to Western news sources, the Beijing ruling circles have summoned Son Sann, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to put their heads together in Beijing in the very near future with the intention of rallying the three traitorous groups into a coalition government against the PRK. In the past, the Beijing ruling circles feigned reluctance and disinclination, pretending to be completely indifferent to this matter. Seeing that the outcome of that pretense went counter to their ambitions, however, the Beijing ruling circles have deemed it necessary to take in into their own hands to convene the three stooges.

It is no secret that since the beginning Beijing has actively played the role of a protector, defender and instigator of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other antinational reactionary groups taking refuge abroad, such as Sihanouk and Son Sann. At present, Beijing has become the lair where the executioners and reactionary elements from all corners are reassembled to seek by all means to sabotage peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Faced with an impasse in all fields, the three groups of traitors have used Beijing as their refuge and Khieu Samphan has regarded Beijing as his own father while Sihanouk and Son Sann have been behaving in much the same way as Khieu Samphan. According to BBC on the evening of 21 January 1982, Sihanouk said in an interview in Beijing that China was his best friend and that he would do everything that China wanted him to do. This remark more clearly exposes Sihanouk's character which is that of an out-and-out lackey of the Beijing expansionists. Presently Sihanouk is waiting doggedly in Beijing to receive Khieu Samphan and Son Sann.

We must note once again that the convocation of the three traitorous groups to meet in Beijing in the very near future is taking place at a time when they suffered nine consecutive setbacks in their meetings in various ASEAN capitals.

Since September 1981 the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, have dragged and pulled the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN countries to gather up the three traitorous groups for meetings in Singapore and then in Bangkok and Phatthaya with the aim of establishing a coalition government. Nevertheless, despite all the efforts, these sinister pawns of the Chinese have not been able to make any progress or to succeed in setting up even a loose coalition government. On the contrary, the only result they have achieved is to worsen the differences among the masters and sharpen the squabbles among the lackeys.

Faced with such a failure, the Beijing ruling circles have seen it necessary to personally call up a meeting of their valets. Now Beijing's ugly features are laid even barer to the eyes of world public opinion. In the past, Beijing tried to hide its dark and pernicious deceit behind every conceivable cover. Now Beijing is laying bare its true colors.

The Kampuchean people see more clearly the ugly face of the Beijing authorities and most categorically condemn all their senseless acts. In the past the Beijing authorities fed, maintained and protected the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups. At present, they are continuing to support and use these demons to oppose and sabotage the PRK.

Let it be known that we resolutely oppose all perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing ruling circles.

PART 2 OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORGANIZATION LAW

BK211112 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Part 2 of the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers passed by the Second Session of the First National Assembly -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter III -- Operational System and Work
Relations of the Council of Ministers

Article 18

The Council of Ministers has two types of meetings:

1. The regular meeting of the Council of Ministers, which is attended by the comrade chairman, the comrades vice chairmen and comrade minister in charge of the Council of Ministers' Office; and
2. The comprehensive plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers, which is attended by the comrade chairman, the comrades vice chairmen and all comrades ministers who are members of the council.

Article 19

The Council of Ministers will hold a comprehensive plenary meeting once a month exclusive of any extraordinary meeting.

All members of the Council of Ministers must attend all comprehensive plenary meetings of the Council of Ministers to discuss and decide on all issues within the authority and duties of the Council of Ministers. Any comrade minister who is absent from the meeting must report to the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, and in accordance with the regulations of each meeting, a vice minister may be permitted to attend the meeting as his representative. The representative has the right to express his views but cannot vote.

Article 20

The comprehensive plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers has the duties to discuss and decide on major and important issues as follows:

-- To discuss and decide on all principles, policies and various major measures for carrying out all resolutions of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly or the Council of State;

-- To discuss and pass all draft plans and budgets of the state to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval;

-- To discuss and pass all draft laws and decree laws to be submitted to the National Assembly or the Council of State for approval; and

-- To discuss and pass all projects on the organization of administrative apparatuses and cadres of the ministries and institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the people's revolutionary committees of all localities.

Article 21

The comprehensive plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers is convened and presided over by the comrade chairman of the council.

During the absence of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, a comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers is authorized to convene and preside over the meeting.

Article 22

All resolutions of the Council of Ministers must be adopted by a majority of its members present at the meeting.

Article 23

The regular meeting of the Council of Ministers is held once a week on any defined date exclusive of any extraordinary meeting.

Article 24

The regular meeting of the Council of Ministers is held:

-- To discuss various issues in preparation for the council's comprehensive plenary meeting;

-- To discuss concrete measures for implementing all resolutions of the council's comprehensive plenary meeting;

-- To manage and facilitate cooperation and unify the leadership of the work among ministries and between ministries and localities; and

-- To control all ministries and local people's revolutionary committees on the implementation of the state decisions, plans and budgets.

Article 25

The comrade chairman, the comrades vice chairmen and the comrade minister in charge of the cabinet, the general secretary of the Council of Ministers work on a collective decision system with each being responsible for a number of tasks under the management, coordination and unified leadership of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Article 26

All decisions of the Council of Ministers are issued for implementation in the forms of approvals, decrees, decisions and circulars.

Article 27

By taking into consideration the conditions and significance of each issue and in the light of the concrete organization in the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, all other approvals and important documents of the Council of Ministers are signed by the chairman or any vice chairman of the Council of Ministers who is authorized by the chairman.

Article 28

The Council of Ministers has the duty to prepare the state's draft plans and draft budgets, bills and other projects to be submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and decision in accordance with Article 48, Chapter 4 of the Constitution.

Article 29

When the National Assembly is not in session, the Council of Ministers shall report to the Council of State on all draft decree laws and other drafts for consideration and a decision in accordance with Article 60, Chapter 5 of the Constitution.

Article 30

The chairman, vice chairmen and each member of the Council of Ministers are dutybound to submit to the National Assembly members all problems which are beyond the spheres of their authority and duties empowered and entrusted to them by the Council of Ministers.

Article 31

In order to enable the mass organizations to take part in administering the state and society, the Council of Ministers must clearly grasp the views of the mass organizations regarding the principles, policies and laws of the state which involve the rights, interests and duties of the people of all strata. Concurrently, the Council of Ministers shall rely on the mass organizations in stimulating and encouraging the people to implement and monitor the implementation of all the principles, policies and laws of the state.

Article 32

The heads of ministries and other institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers who are not members of the Council of Ministers may attend all meetings of the Council of Ministers if deemed necessary. The secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairmen of the Central Committees of the Women's Association, Youth Association and Trade Union are entitled to attend the plenary session of the Council of Ministers when discussing important issues. Those invited to attend the plenary session of the Council of Ministers have the right to express their views but cannot vote.

Article 33

The Office of the Council of Ministers is the working apparatus of the Council of Ministers and is directly supervised by the minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers' Office has the following duties:

To assist the Council of Ministers in preparing and directing the daily work; to prepare, facilitate, coordinate, unify and guide all activities of individual ministries and localities; to implement all the approvals of the Council of Ministers; to prepare work programs; to manage the information work; to prepare all important letters and documents of the Council of Ministers; and in any case, to ensure all material and technical facilities for serving the activities of the Council of Ministers.

Chapter IV -- Duties, Powers and Work Relations of Ministers

Article 34

Each minister is responsible to the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers for his performance in the spheres of activities entrusted to him and, together with other members of the Council of Ministers, bears collective responsibility for the activities of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly and Council of State.

Article 35

Ministers have the following duties and powers:

1. To formulate draft plans and budgets of their respective ministries;
2. To formulate and consider draft laws, policies and managerial systems within the competence and spheres of activities of their respective ministries;
3. To establish the administrative apparatus and organize the training and fostering of administrative cadres and specialized workers in order to enhance their efficiency;
4. To pursue international cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields in accordance with the policies and principles of the party and state;
5. To provide specialized, professional technical guidance for units subordinate to their respective ministries; and
6. To guide, advise and inspect the implementation of all the principles and policies of the party and state and the approval of the state plans and state budgets.

Article 36

Ministers are empowered to issue communiques, directives and circulars on the implementation of the state plans, state budgets and other principles, policies and major work measures of the Council of Ministers, and to advise and inspect such implementation.

Article 37

Ministers are dutybound to direct their respective ministries and to hold collective discussions with their vice ministers and assistants, particularly in examining and deciding on all matters concerning plans, budgets, materials, management and cadres. They shall jointly examine and be responsible for all the important reports and work plans to be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Article 38

Chairmen of various institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers have the same duties and the same working systems as those of the ministers as defined in Articles 35, 36 and 37 of Chapter 4 of this law.

Article 39

Ministers and chairmen of various institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers are dutybound to submit monthly, quarterly, semestral and annual reports to the Council of Ministers on all work activities within the spheres of their responsibility. When facing urgent work and difficulties or any work beyond their competence, they must report to and request an urgent opinion from the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Any report or request for an opinion or approval sent to the Council of Ministers by the ministries and institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers must be signed by their ministers or vice ministers if authorized by their ministers. Matters involving each ministry or locality must first be consulted upon by each ministry or locality concerned before reporting to or requesting an opinion from the Council of Ministers.

Article 40

Matters defined in the work program of the Council of Ministers concerning any ministry must be managed and carried out in accordance with specified requirements and within the set period of time by the minister or vice minister of the ministry concerned. Matters addressed to the Council of Ministers must first be sent to the Office of the Council of Ministers so that the minister in charge of the council's office will report to and request an opinion and decision from the chairman of the Council of Ministers before entering them into the agenda of the council's meeting.

Article 41

Ministers and heads of institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers shall regularly inspect and assist units subordinate to them and all the localities in implementing the state plans, state budgets and all the approvals and decisions of the Council of Ministers within the spheres of responsibility of their respective sectors, and report to the Council of Ministers on the results of the implementation.

Article 42

Ministers in charge of supervising the state affairs have the duty to be responsible for and the authority to set up the inspection of the observance and implementation of all principles, policies and important approvals of the Council of Ministers and [passage indistinct].

CASTRO THANKS HENG SAMRIN FOR GREETINGS

BK211103 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The message reads:

I thank you for your warm greetings message on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THIRD CONGRESS

BK200430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[20 February statement of the LPRP Central Committee on the convening of the Third Congress of the LPRP -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the party committees at all levels, and all cadres, party members and people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country:

It has been almost 10 years since the Second Congress of the LPRP was held in March of 1972. Since the Second Congress, our party has led the people of all tribes throughout the country to carry out the two revolutionary strategic tasks through the two different revolutionary stages:

1. Our party has mustered all forces in our country to cooperate with the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- in defeating the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression and neocolonialism, and to mobilize the masses to simultaneously stage an uprising throughout the country to seize the administrative power, liberate the entire country, and fulfill the national democratic revolution.

2. In turning toward the socialist revolution since 1976 our party has led the people throughout the country to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the country and to march toward socialism by bypassing the period of capitalist development.

Under the correct and talented leadership of our party, with militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and with wholehearted and great assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, over the past 10 years the armed forces and people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country have further enhanced the tradition of solidarity and undauntedness, have held aloft the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism, have overcome numerous difficulties, and have scored numerous great victories. The situation in our country has significantly changed in all respects. Thus, it is necessary for us to work hard and utilize the wisdom of the entire party to review the situation in our country, and to reiterate and revamp the line and policies of the party in the new period of the revolution so as to use them as guidelines and objectives of the entire party, army and people in appropriately consolidating and building all party organizations so that they will be more capable of leading the people throughout the country to triumphantly fulfill the tasks of defending and building the socialist country.

Therefore, the party Central Committee has decided to convene the party third congress in the near future. The party Central Committee calls on the party committees at all levels to urgently carry out the following tasks:

1. To utilize the resolution adopted by the party Central Committee on 16 February 1982 regarding the convening of the third party congress; to inform and call on all cadres and party members to acknowledge the objectives and contents of the congress; to closely coordinate the political life with the convening of the party congress or with the conferences of cadres, in accordance with the timetable set up by the party Central Committee; and to effectively begin the party congress from the grassroots level with a view to consolidating the party, raising the quality of party members and selecting outstanding representatives to attend the party third congress.

2. To gather the opinions of all cadres, party members and people of all ethnic tribes on the work of fulfilling the tasks of continuing to defend and build the country in the immediate future, as well as the tasks of building and consolidating the party so as to prepare for full participation in the forthcoming party congress.

3. To energetically launch emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the party congress, to concentrate all efforts to gloriously fulfill the 1982 plan and effectively carry out duties in defending the country, maintaining public security, building political bases and the economy, developing culture and improving the living conditions of the people in all localities and foundations.

4. To promote movements in the cultural, art and literary, propaganda and information, and sports fields; to thoroughly and profoundly popularize the party's line, policies and correct and talented leadership; and to make use of the leading role of the party in the new period of the revolution, as well as all achievements and victories of the past, to create a joyous atmosphere to welcome our party congress.

The third party congress constitutes an important political event in the life of our party and the masses. All party members and cadres must clearly understand their responsibilities to the party, the country and the international community, strengthen the unity within the party on the basis of the line and policies of the party, hold aloft the spirit of serving the laboring people of all tribes, encourage all the people to closely unite, strengthen our solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, closely coordinate the tasks of building the party with the revolutionary movement among the masses, build and strengthen the party foundations, strengthen the party's combat strength, promote and develop democracy, self-criticism and mutual criticism with a view to uniting the party so that it will be capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities entrusted by history.

Let the people of all ethnic tribes and the armed forces throughout the country further unite under the party, and contribute to the building of the party, party organizations and party members so that they will become stronger and stable and will strive to further enhance the traditional relationship between the party and the people of all ethnic tribes.

The revolutionary struggle of our people of all tribes and nationalities under the correct and creative leadership of our party has scored great victories unprecedented in the history of our nation. In the immediate future, the struggle to defend the country and to build socialism remains a difficult one, fierce and complicated. However, we are convinced that under the banner of our party all the people are resolved to overcome all obstacles in order to score yet greater victories in the new period of the revolution and socialism in the world.

Let our entire party, army and masses carry out actual revolutionary deeds and march forward to score new achievements on the path of socialist construction and to bring health and prosperity to the LPDR -- our beloved and cherished fatherland.

[Signed]

The LPRP Central Committee

Vientiane, 20 February, 1982

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES PCF CONGRESS

BK210423 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; deputy prime minister; minister of education, sports and religious affairs of the LPDR; and head of the LPRP delegation, delivered at the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party -- read by announcer, date not given]

[Text] Beloved comrades and friends, beloved comrade delegates: On behalf of the LPRP delegation, I would like to express my warmest greetings to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF].

I also would like to convey to Comrade General Secretary Georges Marchais, comrade members of the Central Committee and comrade members of the PCF, and to all delegates attending the congress, the fraternal friendship and warmest greetings of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP, comrade members of the LPRP Central Committee, all the communists and people of Laos. From this glorious rostrum, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all comrades and friends of the beautiful capital, Paris, [names of two other cities indistinct] -- renowned cities of revolutionary traditions -- for the most warm welcome accorded to us. This cordial welcome has reflected a bright friendship that you comrades have extended to our Lao party, nation and people.

Beloved comrades and friends; beloved comrade delegates, the political report of PCF Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Georges Marchais, the report that we have attentively listened to, pointed out that since its 23d congress the PCF has scored many great achievements for the French nation and people. The PCF has always been loyal to the interests of the working class and laboring people. It has concentrated its abilities and energy on incessantly pursuing the revolutionary traditions of the French people by combining their struggle for national independence and social progress with the struggle for peace in Europe and the world. At present, the French working class and laboring people, under the correct leadership of the PCF, headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, have concentrated their energies on consolidating solidarity with other leftist political parties. As a result, they have successfully made a positive contribution to the historic victory of the recent general elections. This victory has created a new manner for the PCF to worthily contribute to the state and social management. This historic victory has not only brought a good life and joy to all the French people, it has also served as a vivid example of a positive contribution to the struggle against imperialism, new and old colonialism, expansionism and hegemonism, and racism in favor of peace, national independence, unification, democracy, justice and social progress in the world. We take this occasion to express warm congratulations to the party, comrade communists and people of France for the aforesaid great achievements.

Beloved comrades and friends; beloved delegates, the Lao people achieved a brilliant success on 2 December, 1975, in their heroic, fierce, furious, hard and protracted struggle, which was marked by more than 30 years of sacrifice for the national liberation cause. Since then, under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people of various nationalities have fulfilled the national-democratic revolution and have led the nation to march forward along the path of socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. Over the past 6 years, we have correctly implemented the proletarian dictatorship system while carrying out the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolutions, and the ideological and cultural revolution. As a result, we have secured the LPDR as an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The national economy has been restored along the socialist path. In 1980, we harvested nearly 1,200,000 tons of rice, an unprecedented figure in the history of Laos. The production of rice in 1981 was not less than that of the previous year. Sixty-five percent of the people were illiterate in 1975, a number which has now been reduced to only 15 percent. The development of formal and vocational education schools has continuously built capable men for the task of defending the country and maintaining public security, as well as the task of building the socialist economy. We have also achieved progress in public health work both quantitatively and qualitatively. With regard to the information, radio and newspaper work, news reports in various fields have been taken to cantons and villages throughout the country.

Following the aforesaid achievements, new forms of development for towns and the countryside have been achieved step by step. The people's living conditions have improved daily. These achievements have also guaranteed our country's continual advance along the socialist road.

All these achievements mark the great, firm and historically significant successes of the Lao people, and are a victory of the LPRP, which has appropriately applied Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of Laos. They are also a victory of the solidarity of the Lao people of various nationalities, who, with the party's guidance, are determined to surmount all difficulties and obstacles so as to become their own masters and the owners of their country and society. These achievements are a victory of special solidarity among the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. They are a victory of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries which have always rendered precious, effective assistance, both material and spiritual, to Laos. They are also a victory of the PCF and the French laboring people as well as of the people of various friendly countries in all five continents and of the various international organizations which have always fostered and assisted the Lao people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express profound thanks and gratitude to the parties and peoples of various fraternal countries and to all friends here.

Beloved comrades and friends; beloved delegates, in implementing the party's tasks in the immediate future, we still face several difficulties. Our country is a backward, agricultural country which is dependent on nature and which has suffered disasters caused by the political hostile policies of Beijing, the imperialists and other reactionaries. Our Lao people are well aware that such vicious political policies have been implemented at a time when all imperialists and reactionaries in the world are being driven into an unavoidable defeat, while the various revolutionary forces throughout the world are continually advancing to an ever greater victory. With this in mind, our Lao people have always united and pursued the domestic and foreign policies of the party in a spirit of utmost confidence. In the country, we have implemented two tasks, namely, the task of defending the country and maintaining public security and the task of building a socialist economy for everyone.

With regard to the foreign policy, we have strengthened our special solidarity with the SRV and the PRK. We have strengthened the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We support the peace policy announced by Comrade General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, a policy which has been welcomed by the various nations which cherish peace throughout the world. We support the Polish Government in taking effective measures to end the disturbances created by external reactionary forces, aimed at safeguarding the stability of Poland and maintaining it in the socialist community. We support the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in fighting resolutely to defeat the intervention and aggression of the imperialists and international reactionaries with a view toward maintaining peace, national independence and the people's happiness. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian people as well as the people of various Arab countries against imperialism, old and new colonialism, Zionism and apartheid. We support the Afro-Asian and Latin American people, as well as workers throughout the world who have struggled against the imperialists and international reactionaries for peace, national independence and social progress. We are firmly convinced that the ambitious, inhuman hope of the U.S. imperialists, who intend to conduct economic blockades against Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union and to install medium-size nuclear missiles in Western European countries, as well as to threaten the world with their neutron bombs, will undoubtedly be defeated.

In conclusion, I wish the PCF ever greater success. I wish Comrade General Secretary Georges Marchais good health and long life. I wish all delegates here good health. I wish the 24th PCF Congress glorious success.

May the solidarity between the French and the Lao peoples be strengthened and develop with every passing day! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live world peace!

L'HUMANITE PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEW ON AID

PM170935 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Daniel Roussel report: "Laos: The Door is Open for Cooperation With France"]

[Text] Laos, the country of the silent revolution, has no capital and no industry and is one of the poorest countries in the world. "It needs help from everyone, and particularly from France," Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and member of the Lao people's revolutionary party Politburo, said with a smile during the press conference he gave in Paris on Wednesday.

Phoumi Vongvichit explained that Laos has already done a great deal on its own and, with the help of socialist countries, has managed to eradicate the aftermath of colonialization and 30 years of war. The LPDR no longer imports rice. But, Phoumi Vongvichit explained, "We are in the position of the owner of a house that has been burned down. We lack everything, building materials, capital, technicians...." The economic blockade imposed in particular by Western countries has not helped. P. Vongvichit makes no secret of his desire to see real cooperation with France developing on the immense construction site that is Laos. He also pointed out that it wants "the assistance of all countries...whatever the terms."

Following the resumption of Franco-Laotian diplomatic relations on 3 December 1981, it is to be hoped that the two sides will resume fruitful cooperation. Laos ranks high in the table of Third World countries that want to build up new relations with the rich countries. France's Third World policy is raising hopes. We must not disappoint them.

P. Vongvichit again denied the slanderous accusations relating to Vietnamese use of toxic chemicals for military purposes on Lao territory, and said that he was surprised how little attention had been paid to his government's protests -- Western countries being more ready to heed Reagan's unsubstantiated assertions. "There is no Vietnamese military presence in Laos at the moment," he said.

"They do not like socialism," the Lao deputy prime minister said, referring to those who were leaving their country. "But," he added, "anyone can come back to help rebuild the country," and more and more Laotians are doing that. During his visit to Paris, P. Vongvichit met in particular many Lao students, who told him of their desire to return to Vientiane when they had finished their studies.

On Monday [8 February] evening, P. Vongvichit was the guest of the committee for cooperation with Laos in scientific and educational affairs. This association organizes direct cooperation between scientists in Western Europe and Laos. It signed a protocol agreement in October 1981 establishing the program for 1982-1983. This is an example of the multi-faceted aid that can be developed in Laos.

USSR OFFICIALLY PRESENTS SATELLITE RELAY STATION

BK201034 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The satellite communications relay system (Antek-Sputnik), which the Soviet Union has been building for Laos, is now completed and installed. A test run shows that the station is fully operational. Its circuits are capable of handling telephone communications and relaying television programs from Moscow to Laos.

A ceremony to hand over the station officially was held on the morning of 19 February 1982. Presenting the station was Zubarev, Soviet deputy minister of posts and telecommunications, and Thammasinh Saikhampanh, acting minister of posts and telecommunications. Attending the ceremony were Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; several ministers and vice ministers; diplomats of socialist countries; and a large number of cadres from various ministries and departments.

At the ceremony, the Soviet and Lao ministers delivered statements to officially hand over and accept the station. The two sides expressed mutual affection, friendship and fraternal cooperation. The Lao side expressed particular thanks and gratitude to the fraternal Soviet party, government and people for building the station as a gift for the Lao party, government and people. The representatives of the Soviet and Lao Governments signed an official document handing over the station in the presence of all distinguished guests attending the ceremony.

On this occasion, Sali Vongkhamso, representing the Lao party, government and people, presented a banner to Zubarev as a gesture of gratitude to the fraternal Soviet party, government and people and to praise the dedication and virtue of the Soviet experts who have collaborated with Lao technicians and workers to build the station successfully.

The construction of the relay station began in October 1980 in accordance with the Lao-Soviet agreement signed on 4 October 1978 and has been completed after more than a year of work. The station is composed of two satellite relay systems. The first system transmits to and accepts signals from the satellite, while the other relays those signals to and from Vientiane. Each system is equipped with a transmitter, a receiver and an antenna 32 meters in diameter. The antenna for relaying signals to and from Vientiane is 108 meters tall, while the one for relaying signals to and from the satellite is 78 meters tall. With maximum utilization the station is capable of simultaneously handling telephone communications through 12 channels and providing 144 channels for other forms of communications -- telegraph, teletype and other telecommunications -- and two channels for color television. It is capable of linking telecommunications with any country in the world through a country which also operates an (Antek-Sputnik) satellite relay station.

COOPERATION COMMITTEE GROUP RETURNS FROM SRV

BK161010 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Feb (KPL) -- A delegation of the intergovernmental committee for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, led by its Chairman Maisouk Saysompheng who is also minister of industry and trade, on February 15 arrived here after attending the 6th ordinary session of the said committee, which opened from Feb 12 to 14 in Hanoi, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao intergovernmental committee -- apart from their discussion on the past work -- had signed an agreement and a protocol on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

LFNC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRK VISIT 16 FEB

BK170235 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] On the morning of 16 February, a high-level delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee led by Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the LFNC Central Committee, left Vientiane to pay a friendly visit to the PRK at the invitation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense.

On hand to see Faidang Lobaliayao and his party off at Wattai airport were Kahmsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the SPC and vice president of the LFNC Central Committee; Neou Samom, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; members of the LFNC Central Committee; and senior cadres concerned.

REPORTAGE ON SUSPECTED SRV TOXIC USE NEAR BORDER

AFP Report

BK191616 Hong Kong AFP in English 1541 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Eastern Thailand, 19 Feb (AFP) -- Thai villagers in a district along the Cambodian border were warned not to consume water from a nearby canal after a Vietnamese plane was seen spraying a yellow substance suspected to be toxic "yellow rain" early today.

Military sources said villagers in Pong Nam Ron District bordering Cambodia spotted the Vietnamese plane while it sprayed a yellow substance for about 20 minutes near the border. The villagers also collected samples of the substance which fell inside Thai territory and turned them over to border patrol policemen for analysis, the sources added. Village chiefs immediately urged the population in their areas to stop drinking water in the canal and to cover their water buckets, the sources also said.

Pong Nam Ron, located south of here, was the scene of fierce fighting between Thai border policemen and Vietnamese-led forces on Wednesday and yesterday. Five border policemen were killed. Their bodies were only recovered early today.

A Thai reconnaissance plane later flew over the area and spotted three Vietnamese tanks parked on the Cambodian side of the border, the sources said.

Reports of alleged use of chemical agents first emerged in 1976 through accounts of Hmong hilltribe refugees who had fled landlocked Laos to Thailand.

Last September U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced for the first time that Washington had "physical evidence" that toxic agents called mycotoxins were being used by Vietnamese-led forces in Cambodia.

Samples To Be Tested

BK210430 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Chanthaburi -- Leaf samples and pieces of corrugated zinc sheets believed to have been tainted by "yellow rain" sprayed from a Vietnamese plane on Friday were yesterday sent to the Medical Science Department for laboratory tests, Governor Bunnak Saisawang said yesterday after an inspection trip.

The governor, accompanied by local health officials, said preliminary tests found to be "bio-toxin" [as published] -- a kind of poisonous chemical believed to have been used by Vietnamese in Laos before.

"The Vietnamese plane which sprayed the chemicals was seen circling seven times over the area before dropping the chemical, apparently trying to contaminate the water in a reservoir built by the accelerated rural development office. But the chemical fell instead on rooftops and trees nearby," the governor said. He said all local villagers had been told to stop drinking water from nearby wells in Baan Saptali of Amphoe Pong Nam Ron of this province until the tests were concluded.

The governor confirmed the sighting of 400 Vietnamese soldiers and three tanks near Saptali village apparently in pursuit of Khmer Rouge soldiers. "The area was heavily jungled and the sound of the tank movements could be clearly heard when I made the inspection trip today," Governor Bunnag said. "My personal feeling is that the Vietnamese had sent in their tanks and ordered heavy troops movements to provoke us and to serve as a bargaining power to get back their plane which crash-landed in Thai territory recently," the governor said.

He also reported that on Feb 19, an unmarked plane had flown eight kms into Thai airspace over Village No 6, Tambon Saikaho, Pong Nam Ron District. "Yellow chemicals were also sprayed from the plane on that day," the governor added.

Use of Mycotoxins Doubted

BK220248 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The yellowish chemical allegedly airdropped by a Vietnamese aircraft over a Thai border village during the Vietnamese incursion last week is unlikely to be "yellow rain," a senior official said yesterday. Director General of the Medical Sciences Department Dr Manatsawi Unhanan said the officials who collected the chemical sample should have died if it was mycotoxin, dubbed "yellow rain" as claimed. He said people who inhaled mycotoxin, allegedly produced by the Soviet Union and used by the Vietnamese in Laos and western Kampuchea, would vomit blood and die in five minutes.

The collection of the substance had been roughly carried out without any safety measures, he said. "A collector of samples tainted with such a highly toxic chemical must put on specially designed gear and the collection procedures must be more sophisticated," he told the NATION.

He said his department would possibly be able to complete testing the chemical-tainted leaves to be sent from the border village within five days. "But I don't think it is mycotoxin," he added. He said laboratories in Thailand are not efficient enough to test mycotoxin-tainted samples which required highly-qualified labs. "There are only a few labs of this kind in the world," he added.

A Vietnamese plane allegedly sprayed yellowish substances over a village in Pong Nam Ron District in Chanthaburi last Friday after a clash between Thai security forces and a group of Vietnamese troops. About 300 Vietnamese troopers reportedly intruded into Thai territory on Thursday and Friday.

Vietnam has been accused of using mycotoxin, the latest development of chemical weapon, in suppressing resistance forces in Laos and Kampuchea.

FURTHER ON ALLEGED SRV AIRSPACE VIOLATION

Military Investigation

BK191720 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 82

[Text] The violation of Thai airspace on Feb 11, by a Vietnamese aircraft was a deliberate act, a preliminary military investigation was quoted as saying yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference spokesman of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said that he personally believed the Soviet-made Antonov AN-26 had intentionally infringed the Thai airspace. "The Vietnamese have been attacking us through their propaganda machine, saying that Thailand has been provoking Kampuchea, but the incident clearly shows that the Vietnamese provoke us," he told the monthly press conference at the Supreme Command.

An air force spokesman quoted the investigation as showing that the two compass sets aboard the plane are still in good shape. The arrested Vietnamese crews were earlier quoted as saying that their plane had strayed into the Thai airspace over Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province.

The air force spokesman also said the investigation team had found that the left side engine of the Soviet-made transport plane was still in working condition after crash-landing in Sa Kaeo District of Prachin Buri Province. The right side engine of the aircraft was badly damaged when it crash-landed in a tapioca field at Ban Pong Saeng, Tambon Ban Kaeng of Sa Kaeo District on Feb 11.

Lt Gen Som said the left engine continued to operate for two hours after the crash-landing. "The engine went off only after it had been switched off by a pilot," he added. He said that the Vietnamese pilot had been trained to control Antonov AN-26 aircraft for a "considerably long time" in Russia. "His flight hours are also impressive," he added.

According to the preliminary investigation, two of the four oil tanks of the aircraft still had sufficient fuel, the air force military spokesman said. However, he stated that the air force still needed a few more days to complete the probe.

The air force was assigned to look into the technical matters in an attempt to establish the cause of airspace violation by the Vietnamese aircraft, while the First Army Region is responsible for the interrogation of the Vietnamese crewmen arrested on board the plane.

Lt Gen Som said that it was natural that his statement might have contradicted that of First Army Region Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as the commander based his statement on the questioning of the Vietnamese captives. "But I base my opinion on different sources of information and I am convinced that the violation was intentional," he said.

Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who is also assistant army commander earlier said that the Vietnamese aircraft had strayed into the airspace over Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi.

However, the military spokesman yesterday ruled out the possibility that the Vietnamese aircraft had been assigned an espionage mission in Thai territory. "Firstly, the communications equipment on the plane is not complicated enough for espionage purposes," the air force spokesman said.

He added that the Vietnamese would not use a transport plane for espionage. "A plane assigned to conduct such a mission usually has high velocity," he added.

He also said that the Vietnamese aircraft crash-landed without being forced by the two Thai jet fighters despatched from the Korat airbase to intercept the intruding plane. "The two jet fighters did not even meet the Vietnamese aircraft before it crash-landed because of bad visibility on that day," he said.

He told the press conference that the jet fighters were flying at an altitude of about 10,000 ft, while the Antonov AN-26 was flying below the altitude of 6,500 ft.

Supreme Command Statement

BK201400 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Statement issued by Thai Supreme Command Headquarters on 19 February]

[Text] On 11 February, a Vietnamese AN-26 plane, Serial No 264, intruded into Thai airspace and made an emergency landing in Ban Prong Saeng, Tambon Ban Kaeng, Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province. The Supreme Command Headquarters hereby gives the following account for the information of the public:

1. On the day the incident took place, Thai air force radar detected an unidentified plane flying from the Kampuchean border toward the Thai border. Thai aircraft were sent up for search and interception. Once it was clear that the plane in question had intruded into Thai airspace, in violation of Thai territory, Thai aircraft were instructed to intercept the plane. The Vietnamese plane tried to avoid radar detection and the interceptors by adopting tactical flying procedures instead of an ordinary flight. The plane reduced its altitude while heading deeper into Thailand. Following preliminary interception by the Thai aircraft, the Vietnamese plane made an emergency landing, which damaged the plane. An army unit has guarded the plane, its pilot and the crewmembers. It has protected the aircraft and provided medical treatment for the wounded among the crewmembers based on humanitarian principles. It also began immediately to carry out an investigation in order to find out the truth about the incident.

2. Because the Thai people showed great interest in what happened, a high-level commanding army officer decided to make a press statement on the incident based on a preliminary interrogation of the captives who claimed that they strayed into Thailand because of poor visibility and the malfunctioning of their compasses. However, the officer stressed in his preliminary press briefing that the authorities did not necessarily hold such testimony valid and that further intelligence procedures would have to be taken in order to find the truth. From subsequent investigations it has become quite clear that the testimony given by the pilot and crew of the Vietnamese plane is somewhat suspicious. Besides, the flight was a military operation and not simply a straying plane. The Supreme Command Information Office reported the progress of the investigations and informed the public that the Royal Thai Air Force would have to make an investigation into the flight techniques in order to find out the true purpose of the flight and to determine if the plane had really strayed into Thailand or if it was carrying out a combat mission against Thailand. The press statements given on both occasions were based on the results achieved during different stages of the investigations.

3. Following the preliminary technical inspection conducted by the air force and the interrogation and the gathering of other evidence by the army, it can be concluded that in their testimony the captives were covering up some information, such as the flight direction -- which indicated the plane was deliberately heading into Thailand -- that the magnetic and radio compasses which they claim were malfunctioning were in fact functioning normally, and that there was sufficient fuel in the tanks. Thus the findings were in contradiction to the testimony given by the captives. In addition, the Vietnamese plane was not an ordinary transport plane but had been modified for reconnaissance and combat missions, being equipped with full navigation gear and additional equipment for bombing. The plane is well equipped for air reconnaissance and patrol missions.

On 16 December 1981 a Vietnamese plane conducted an air strike in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. Therefore, it is essential that we prove beyond a doubt the intention of this intrusion. It should also be noted that, according to witnesses, some of the Vietnamese crew could speak Thai and they asked the name of the place where they had landed. This shows that they knew all along they were intruding into Thai territory.

In view of the results yielded by the various stages of the investigation to date, the military will need to impound the plane and detain the pilot and crew for another period of time in order to conduct further investigations to prove the true purpose of this intrusion. However, the Royal Thai Armed Forces will uphold the government's policy of safeguarding national security and honor and will take into consideration the government's policy of maintaining good relations between Vietnam and Thailand for the sake of regional peace in their search for a just solution to this problem.

This is for the information of the general public.

Supreme Command Headquarters, 19 February 1982.

VNA REJECTS REPORT ON CLASH AT THAI BORDER

OW191546 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19 -- A spokesman for the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces was quoted by A.F.P. as saying yesterday that Vietnamese armed forces had been involved in a fight with a unit of Thai border police on Thai territory that day and the day before.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication, which was spread only to serve Beijing's effort to cause tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and instigate confrontation to spoil dialogues between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS TAIWAN SPRATLY DECISION

BK201505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Our Foreign Ministry spokesman today issued a statement on the Taiwanese administration's decision to place the Spratly Archipelago under its management. The statement reads as follows:

According to foreign sources, the Taiwanese administration recently announced its decision to place the Spratly Archipelago under its management. This is an illegal act that violates Vietnam's territorial sovereignty. As everyone knows, like the Paracel Archipelago, the Spratly Archipelago has been part of Vietnamese territory for many centuries. The white book published by the SRV Foreign Ministry on 18 January 1982 fully testifies to the fact that Vietnam has indisputable sovereignty and has long exercised this sovereignty over the Spratly and Paracel Archipelagoes. The SRV Foreign Ministry strongly condemns all plots and acts that violate Vietnam's territorial sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly Archipelagoes.

VNA INTERVIEWS PRK'S HUN SEN ON REGIONAL ISSUES

OW191745 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 19 -- "The policy of peace and good will of the three Indochinese countries with regard to the A.S.E.A.N. countries is the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia" declared Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen in an interview given to VNA correspondent in Vientiane following the recent 5th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. Hun Sen, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, went on:

"In recent years the Chinese reactionaries have perpetrated many crimes against the people of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. They encouraged the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to massacre the Kampuchean people and invade neighbouring countries, especially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. After this clique was toppled by the Kampuchean people and armed forces with the assistance of the Vietnamese, Beijing adopted a two-stage plan of sabotage against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. First, it put its hope on the Pol Pot clique, thinking it capable of overthrowing the People's Republic of Kampuchea. However, all efforts made by Beijing throughout 1979 led it nowhere. On the contrary, the situation in Kampuchea has stabilized day by day. In 1980 Beijing replaced Pol Pot with Khieu Samphan, but this, too, did not help.

Thus, it started rallying the Khmer reactionaries of different colours within a "broad front" then "loose coalition government" through the recent meeting of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Singapore".

Hun Sen continued: "But it is no easy job for China and A.S.E.A.N. to resolve the differences between the Khmer reactionaries because it is like putting a pack of wolves in the same cage. The recent failure of the Singapore meeting which followed the failure of the Bangkok meeting earlier has forced the Khmer reactionaries to think of another bargaining round in Beijing. Beijing's main objective is to use these reactionaries to topple the People's Republic of Kampuchea. If A.S.E.A.N. accepts this formula, it cannot help restore stability in the region but will only render the situation more tense. One thing is certain: Whatever coalition they may hammer out, wherever they may meet and whatever amount of support they may get from China, Thailand and other A.S.E.A.N. countries, these reactionary groups cannot change anything".

Asked to comment on the significance of the recent Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane, Hun Sen said: "This conference laid the groundwork for the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries, which is an important step to strengthen the solidarity, special friendship and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in the consolidation of the independence of each country and in its national construction, as well as in contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference discussed and declared the Indochinese countries' policy of peace and good will toward the A.S.E.A.N. countries, especially Thailand, this is the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We also discussed the Non-Aligned Movement for we wanted that at the coming summit in Baghdad this movement would remain an organization opposed to imperialism, colonialism and all forms of oppression in the world, an organisation for defending peace and installing a new international economic order.

THAI, SINGAPORE STANCE ON VIENTIANE OFFER HIT

BK211107 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Commenting on the brazen statements of the spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry and Singapore's foreign minister on Friday, VNA said:

By rejecting the new good-will proposals put forward by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries at their recent Vientiane conference, the Thai and Singapore authorities have shown their irresponsibility to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The agency noted that their action followed Beijing's rejection of Vietnam's new proposals for a settlement of the problems in the relations between the two countries.

The agency said: The lack of good will on the part of Thailand and Singapore is only beneficial to Beijing's designs of expansion and hegemony in Southeast Asia. It is contrary to the interests of the countries in the region and the trend toward dialogue among countries in Southeast Asia.

KHMER COALITION ATTEMPT CALLED 'BLIND ALLEY'

BK211159 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Sunday described the so-called tripartite coalition of Khmer reaction as the bone in the throat of Beijing, Washington and some ASEAN countries. The paper said: Using reactionary henchmen against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is one of their long-term strategic goals. But this is only an ambition. What they are pursuing is a blind alley that will lead them to a complete failure.

HAIG ALLEGATIONS ON TOXIC CHEMICALS REJECTED

BK201314 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Charges Against Vietnam Over the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan"]

[Text] On 15 February U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig went on television to say that the United States had more evidence concerning the use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. People thought that Haig would produce something new and more convincing than a simple sample of leaves and stems previously declared by him as carrying chemical agents. However, this time he merely said that thousands of persons had died of poison and that chemical agents are still being used in these countries. Nobody can believe him.

Many scientists in the United States and elsewhere have already challenged his allegations by saying that there is no scientific evidence of Vietnam's using toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Even the United Nations group of experts recently dispatched to Thailand to conduct investigations in refugee camps found itself unable to reach a final conclusion.

Most recently, on 11 February, American Dr (Aires Therviv), who works for the international relief agency in Bangkok, declared that he himself had not seen anyone die of toxic chemicals, directly or indirectly. So, the United States' allegations about the Soviet Union and Vietnam using toxical chemicals are but an out-and-out fabrication.

Washington cannot deny the fact that it has been storing and using chemical weapons on a large scale. A document on U.S. chemical weapons policy made public on 8 February estimates that U.S. \$705 million would be spent in the coming fiscal year for chemical arms production, including \$30 billion for such new weapons as 155-mm dual canons and chemical shells. Many newspapers have disclosed that Washington now has 37,000 tons of toxic chemical weapons in its stores. The British paper THE GUARDIAN remarked that there is no doubt Mr Haig has charged the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals so as to expand the present U.S. chemical arms depots and to cover up Washington's chemical armaments plans.

It is bad enough to blame others for what you yourselves are doing and much worse to justify this using false evidence. By charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with using toxic chemicals, the Reagan administration has shown its deceitful nature.

XUAN THUY WRITES ON PRC EXPANSIONIST PLANS

BK201428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggressors, NHAN DAN today carries on page 3 an excerpt from an article by Comrade Xuan Thuy entitled "Chinese Expansionism in Southeast Asia." The article reads in part as follows:

The substance of the Chinese ruling circles' current policies consists of colluding with U.S.-led international imperialism against those countries treasuring national independence, against national liberation movements and against world detente. They are striving to encourage the arms race and are making large-scale war preparations against the Soviet Union and other genuine socialist countries.

These policies initially are being directed against the Indochinese countries as a prelude to further moves to annex the Southeast Asian countries and to create a zone of influence shared with the United States and Japan. Therefore, foiling the PRC powerholders' counter-revolutionary schemes and their acts of sabotage is now a task not only for the Indochinese countries and the other countries in the Southeast Asian region alone but also for all progressive mankind.

Naturally, the Indochinese people and the Southeast Asian people as a whole must be united more closely and be determined to struggle for peace and stability in the region. In addition, they must list in their agenda the issue of setting up an international people's front for peace and social progress, using the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a backbone.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES USSR'S BAYBAKOV

OW191930 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received and had a working session with N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, and his party. Present were To Huu and Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau members of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice-premiers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C., vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, of the C.P.V.C.C. minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers [as received]; Vu Dai, minister and vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed Vice Premier N.K. Baybakov and his party, whose visit, he said, marked another important step in promoting comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

He highly valued the fine success in consolidating and developing the great friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries, adding: "The Vietnamese people will do their best to steadily and effectively develop these relations to help successfully bring into full play the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation".

Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their vigorous support and great, effective assistance. He wished the Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U., headed by General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev, further success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and in building the material and technical foundations of communism, thus making an important contribution to the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Vice Premier N.K. Baybakov conveyed to Premier Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese party and state leaders the best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet party and state leaders. N.K. Baybakov said he hoped that his visit would contribute to promoting the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. "As in the past", he added, "the Soviet Union will always cooperate with Vietnam and provide strong support and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence".

Premier Pham Van Dong gave a party in honour of the Soviet guests.

MILITARY COMMAND CELEBRATES USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY

OW211538 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 21 -- A meeting has been held by the command of the Third Military Sector in honour of the 64th Soviet Army and Navy Day (Feb. 23). Present were officers of the command, Colonel Le Ngoc Quang, deputy head of the External Relations Department of the Defence Ministry; representatives of the military commands from various provinces of Haiphong city in the sector, and others.

Colonel Davydov Vladimir Aleksandrovich and Colonel Atamenenko Ivan Ivanovich respectively military attache and deputy military attache of the Soviet Embassy, A.S. Filatov, consul at the Soviet General Consulate in Haiphong, and Soviet experts working at the Pha Lai thermo-power plant, attended the meeting.

After the opening speech by Lieutenant-General Nguyen Quyet, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and commander of the Third Military Sector, Major-General Luong Tuan Khang, deputy commander of the sector, delivered an address retracing the birth and tremendous growth of the Soviet Armed Forces and their resounding victories in the past 64 years.

Extolling the militant solidarity and close friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and their armed forces Major-General Luong Tuan Khang said: "During their construction work and victorious fighting, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces have always enjoyed enormous and effective assistance from the fraternal Soviet people and armed forces. This has helped them increase their combative strength and defeat all aggressive enemies. The Vietnamese people and their armed forces deeply engrave in their mind the heartfelt statement of esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, 'to unite with Vietnam is the dictate of the heart and mind.' We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to promote our militant solidarity with the Soviet Union and make it stronger and stronger."

Taking the floor, Colonel Davydov condemned the imperialist forces headed by the U.S. in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists for accelerating the arms race and rekindling the cold war. He asserted: "Loyal to great Lenin's internationalism, the Soviet people and their armed forces have been reserving for the fraternal Vietnamese people and the heroic Vietnamese Armed Forces the necessary aid to further increase their combative strength and preparedness so as to firmly defend the sovereignty and independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia."

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW200811 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 20 -- The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences delegation led by academic A.V. Fokin, deputy secretary general [title as received] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, today concluded its visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Commission for Investigation of U.S. Chemical Warfare Consequences in Vietnam.

During its visit, the delegation studied the consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam, and signed an agreement on Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in studying, preventing and overcoming the consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam on the environment and human beings.

The delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It also paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS 'SOCIALIST' STATE IN POLAND

OW200759 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 29 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 20 -- "Realities have shown that the measures enforced by the Polish state since December 13, 1981 are timely, expedient and judicious. They have been accepted and observed by the Polish people and accordingly, the danger to socialism and peace has been repelled," says NHAN DAN today.

The paper goes on: "It is an unquestionable fact that the Polish crisis is essentially a counter-attack launched by the U.S.-led imperialist forces by the proxy of their most zealous agents in the 'Solidarity' trade union and the other reactionary organizations to oppose the Polish people, abolish the gains of socialism and set up a reactionary administration in Poland, and to steer it back to the capitalist path with some cosmetic change.

"The psychological warfare campaign staged on an unprecedented scale by the Reagan administration against Poland and the Soviet Union reflects the full extent of the imperialists' bitterness and at the same time reveals their dark scheme of continuing to interfere in that country's internal affairs and taking advantage of the Polish events to fan up anti-communism, intensify the arms race and increase world tension.

"It is regrettable that at the exact moment when the Polish people are needing the international solidarity of the revolutionaries and other progressive people and when imperialism is frenziedly opposing Poland and the Soviet Union, a number of communists in Western Europe openly voiced viewpoints contrary to the interests of the Polish people and of peace and socialism. A number of persons in the name of a communist party assigned to themselves the task of assessing the Polish situation and adopted resolutions on this issue according to their subjective thoughts in disregard of the views and assessments of the Polish United Workers' Party and state themselves.

"It is common knowledge that there is not much difference between these viewpoints and the imperialists' allegations concerning the Polish situation. "Obviously, such viewpoints are erroneous and harmful and, willy nilly, beneficial to imperialism."

NHAN DAN affirms: "As the other sincere brothers and friends of the Polish people, we have been consistently siding with the revolution and socialism in Poland. We fully support actions taken by the Polish party and state with a view to normalizing the home situation and ensuring the continuity of the socialist process in their country. We rejoice at the initial results of the restoration of stability and order in Poland."

MPR HURAL CONFERS ORDER ON LE DUAN, OTHERS

OW221504 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic has decided to confer the Sukhe Bator Order on Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A decree to this effect praised the Vietnamese leaders for their "great contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle for freedom and their contributions to consolidating peace and socialism, developing the international relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other countries in the socialist community, as well as to the consolidation and promotion of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam and between the peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam".

SYRIAN PRESIDENT THANKS SRV FOR UN SUPPORT

OW161839 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 16 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad thanking Vietnam for supporting the Syrian people's struggle against Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

At an ad hoc meeting of the U.N. General Assembly early this month, a Vietnamese representative voiced support for a U.N. resolution to reject Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights. Hafiz al-Asad's message describes this support as an important contribution to justice, freedom and international law and to consolidating the United Nations and its charter. It points out that this support will also help develop relations between Vietnam and Syria and other Arab countries.

IMPROVING DISTRICT AGRICULTURE-INDUSTRY ANALYZED

OW211415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Friends: The policy of building up the district into a planning level, an agricultural-industrial economic unit, an essential area for conducting the three revolutions and coordinating economic activities with national defense is a major policy of our party and state which was mentioned in the resolution of the Fourth VCP Congress. Under the conditions in which many objective and subjective difficulties still exist, over the past 5 years, we have not been able to implement this policy satisfactorily. However, some localities have initially done fairly well in building up the district level, thus giving us some valuable experiences.

While discussing the party Central Committee's draft political report to be presented at the fifth party congress, many delegates, through their suggestions, affirmed that the policy of building up the district level is an absolutely correct and creative policy. They also made many realistic suggestions to help devise concrete measures to rapidly build up and perfect the district level. The following are some suggestions made on the subject by a number of district leaders in the provinces of Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phu.

At the recent party organization congresses of grassroots, district and provincial levels in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phu Provinces, the delegates agreed that in order to build up the district into an agricultural-industrial economic unit, it is of primary importance for the district to make rapid progress in resolving by itself its own food and clothing problems.

At the Nghi Loc District party organization congress, the delegates affirmed that in 1982 and subsequent years, the district must focus its efforts on achieving four objectives: meet its own needs in grain so as to relieve the province of its annual subsidy of 5,000 tons of grain; resolve by itself the clothing problem; rapidly promote export; and step up production of consumer goods. Comrade Vo Si Hoa, chairman of the Nghi Loc District People's Committee, said: In order to achieve these objectives, Nghi Loc District should carry out the following eight basic measures:

1. Satisfactorily build up the areas for intensive cultivation rice, secondary and industrial crops for export so as to produce large quantities of goods; disseminate and accelerate the application of scientific and technological achievements in agricultural production; satisfactorily apply technological advances so as to increase cultivation productivity; attach importance to investments so as to effectively apply scientific and technological advances in agriculture; rationally organize cultivation patterns; secure sufficient technical material supplies; and rapidly apply cultivation of new strains in order to increase productivity.
2. Carry out intensive cultivation while expanding the cultivated acreage by various means -- increase the companion crop acreage, mainly for the winter and spring corn crops; enlarge the winter crop acreage; raise the cultivated acreage from 30,000 to 35,000 hectares; open up new lands; carry out intensive cultivation of rush on 200 hectares along the Cam River so as to secure raw materials for production of export goods; allow the people to use 2,000 hectares of hilly soil for cultivation of secondary and industrial crops, fruit trees and perennial plants.

3. Comprehensively promote side economy by families; rearrange cultivation in family gardens so that every cooperative member's family can produce peanuts, hot pepper, sesame and citrus fruits to increase exports and can plant fibrous plants to help meet clothing needs.
4. Reduce the birth rate from 1.94 to 1.8 percent; maintain the current population level of 180,000 up to 1985; make good preparations for sending people to new economic zones in the province and other parts of the country.
5. Cooperate with the provincial level and with other provinces and municipalities for exporting agricultural, maritime, handicraft, and fine art products.
6. Effectively carry out maritime economic projects; put the 5,000 jobless coastal workers on the production of fine art products for export; rapidly restore coastal fishing practices; practice fishing of different maritime products on one fishing boat so as to catch varied maritime products; seek to catch the targeted 8,000 tons of maritime products, including 20 tons of shrimp and 10 tons of squid for export.
7. Motivate the people to economize on material consumption, mainly on grain; urge the sectors that do not engage in agricultural production to do some planting to partially help meet their own needs in grain.
8. Promote the application of the agricultural product contract system and expand the product contract system to other fields of production and trades.

In order to effectively resolve the food problem under the conditions in which our country's territory is small and its population is large, we must, along with practicing intensive cultivation and expanding rice acreage, do the same with the secondary crops.

Comrade Quach Le Thanh, secretary of the Party Committee of Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province, himself an agriculture engineer, is highly aware of our country's conditions and of his locality's capabilities. He suggested that in addition to developing corn cultivation, Cam Thuy District can, and should, develop the cultivation of manioc, sweet potatoes, other tuberous plants and farinaceous plants. He said: In light of the resolution of the fourth party congress, Cam Thuy District has concentrated efforts on building it up into a district with an agricultural-forestry-industrial economic structure. We have reorganized production, built more material-technical bases for agricultural production, attached importance to practicing intensive corn cultivation, expanding the cultivated acreage by opening up new lands and enlarging the cultivation of secondary crops, considering secondary crops an important factor in resolving the food problem. By practicing intensive cultivation and expanding the cultivated acreage, Cam Thuy District has repeatedly increased its food production, thanks to a rapid increase in secondary crop area and productivity. The 1980 total food crop area increased 5 percent over 1976, the increase in the secondary crop area being 13 percent. The 1980 grain production increased 47 percent over 1976, with the secondary crop production increasing by 22.7 percent in terms of paddy equivalent. The annual secondary crop production accounts for 40 percent -- and even 47.1 percent in some years -- of the whole annual food production.

In coming years, implementing the guidelines and tasks for developing agricultural production as pointed out in the central-level's political draft report to be presented at the fifth party congress, our district will do its best for production with the available work force, land and material-technical bases. We will strive to achieve 24,500 tons of grain in 1982 and 30,100 tons in 1985, with the secondary crop production accounting for 45-46 percent of the total. Our district will focus its efforts on tapping its overall potential in promoting the cultivation of secondary crops, mainly of corn, will apply the production experiences of past years and will, particularly, apply the end-product contract system.

We will motivate the people to concentrate their efforts on practicing intensive corn cultivation on the 4,200 hectares available for each year and strive to achieve an average 18-20 tons per hectare and per crop so as to attain the targeted annual production of 7,500-8,400 tons of food. We will use to the full all parts of the corn plant: corn husk for production of mats -- about 50,000 square meters for export each year, and the corn stalk as cow feed. Cam Thuy District is still unable to meet its food requirements. The state has to provide it with 25-30 percent of its grain needs annually.

He continued: In order to stabilize the production of secondary crops, thus helping steadily ensure the production of sufficient food for the district, we suggest that policies be devised to encourage production of secondary crop products by accepting, for example, as paddy equivalent secondary crop products sold or delivered to the state as grain obligations, that the district and villages be assisted in building secondary crop product processing installations and that plans be devised to harmonize secondary crop production in major rice growing areas.

In order to build up and perfect the district level, of course, the district needs further higher-level guidance and investments in material-technical bases. However, the delegates stressed that the districts must not rely on higher levels but, instead, must strive to best tap their potentials in work forces and arable land and rely on their own strengths in building them up.

Quoting realities from his districts, Comrade Chuvan Cam, secretary of the Party Committee of Lap Thach District, Vinh Phu Province, said: During the study of the central level's documents, our district party organization has realized, after strict self-criticism, our district's still heavy reliance on higher levels and lack of the spirit of self-reliance. We asked for trucks and fuel for transportation of goods on short distances of 5-6 kms. We live in a district with 50 percent of forest land, yet we even asked for supplies of plow (?handles) from higher levels. Camellias and palm trees are grown in areas not reserved for food crops yet, when we sold their products, we demanded that the state sell us grain in exchange. The district and grassroots-level units have not paid due attention to developing trades and occupations, especially those relating to agricultural production, thus causing their deterioration. The tapping of the land potential and work force has not been given due attention. The cultural and educational tasks aimed at building up a new-type man have been carried out slowly. Bad practices in funeral services and weddings are still causing much waste. Meanwhile, superstitious practices continue to develop.

In order to build up the district into a strong agricultural-industrial economic unit, we think that, first of all, we must develop the spirit of self-reliance, combat the habit of relying on other people, shunning difficulties and hardship, and strive to tap our potential in work force, land and occupations and trades. We just quote here some examples to illustrate the difference between self-reliance and reliance on others. In 1980, Lap Thach District removed or embanked with only 31,000 cubic meters of earth in water conservancy work, yet the state had to provide it with 14 tons of grain. In 1981, the state did not provide any grain, yet the district did better in water conservancy work: It removed or embanked with 200,000 cubic meters of earth. In 1980, the district delivered to the state as grain obligations 3,300 tons of grain, 80 tons of peanuts, 31 tons of peas and beans, yet the provincial level had to send two trucks to the locality and used dozens of tons of fuel to carry the goods to the state granaries. In 1981, we delivered to the state as grain obligations 5,000 tons of grain, 175 tons of peanuts, and 33 tons of peas and beans, but the state did not have to supply us with any fuel, and the deliveries were carried out ahead of schedule.

By tapping to the full its potentials in land, work force and occupations and trades, by improving its management mechanism and by paying due attention to the three types of interests, we believe that Lap Thach District will score better successes in seeking to achieve new economic and social objectives.

DELEGATION ATTENDS ADEN CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST

OW121611 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- A Vietnamese delegation headed by Prof. Pham Huy Thong, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam World Peace Council, recently attended the international "Conference on the Middle East and the Danger of the Imperialist Arms Race" held in Aden. The delegation was received by 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, deputy prime minister, and president of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity. On this occasion, many meetings were held in Aden in solidarity with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, Afghanistan, Palestine and other Arab countries.

Speaking at a meeting in solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, a representative of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity praised the great successes of the Indochinese peoples in their fight against imperialism and international reaction. The participants voiced their unswerving solidarity with the just struggle for national construction and defence of the Indochinese peoples.

ENVOY CONDEMNS U.S. FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

OW121605 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the office of the U.N. at Geneva, has condemned colonialism, imperialism and expansionism for "using science against the rights to self-determination and national independence and also the right to life, the most sacred and fundamental right of man".

Addressing the 38th session of the U.N. Commission for Human Rights on Wednesday, Vo Anh Tuan recalled the great amounts of explosives and toxic chemicals used by the United States in the Vietnam war. "It was the most brutal war of aggression in modern history. It was also the most condemnable manifestation of use of science and technology by the United States against not only the Vietnamese people's right to shape their own destiny and develop the politico-social system of their choice, but also the most sacred and basic right of every Vietnamese, namely, the right to live in peace, independence and freedom", Vo Anh Tuan stated.

"The United States failed to drive Vietnam back to the stone age with bombs, shells and chemicals, as the aggressors had expected. Yet it did great damage to the country, which will take our people many years to repair", Vo Anh Tuan stressed. He condemned Beijing and Washington for increasing their threat of war and political, economic and military pressure to undermine the reconstruction of Vietnam.

VCP GREETES CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW121606 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada, saying:

"May the C.P.C. be more successful in all activities to unite the working class and democratic and progressive forces in Canada in the struggle against monopoly capital, for welfare, democracy and social progress, for a truly independent Canada, and for peace, detente, and the triumph of socialism. We sincerely thank the Communist Party and all democratic and progressive forces of Canada for their warm support for the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and their present national construction and defence.

"May the solidarity and friendship between the Communist Parties of Vietnam and Canada constantly consolidate and develop. May your congress be highly successful".

SINGAPOREAFP: 2 SOVIETS EXPELLED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

BK220653 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Singapore, 22 Feb (AFP) -- The Singapore Government today expelled a Soviet diplomat and a Soviet marine superintendent attached to a local shipyard for espionage activities. The Soviet diplomat expelled is Anatoliy Alekseyevich Larkin, second secretary, who was also in charge of the press and information division of the embassy. Mr. Larkin had been serving at the Soviet Embassy here since September 1979. Also expelled was Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bondarev, marine superintendent attached to the semi-government Keppel shipyard to oversee repairs of Soviet merchant vessels. Both have been asked to leave within 24 hours.

A Singapore Government statement today said Mr. Larkin had cultivated a technical officer of the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] to obtain "sensitive military information." The statement said Mr. Larkin identified himself as Anthony A. Toni and passed as a Swedish national working as a journalist for a European newspaper.

The statement added: "Larkin offered the SAF officer monetary incentives to entice him to cooperate. But the SAF officer reported to his superiors the attempt to use him for espionage. Larkin has been declared persona non grata and asked to leave Singapore within 24 hours."

The statement said Mr. Bondarev had been using a Singapore businessman since October 1979 as an agent "as part of his intelligence network." Mr. Bondarev allegedly induced the businessman to cooperate by promising him business deals. Mr. Bondarev's employment pass has been withdrawn. The statement said Mr. Bondarev would be prohibited from entering Singapore.

The Singapore Government's action comes on the heels of the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Malaysia and Indonesia for alleged espionage activities.

FIVE-NATION AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE TO BEGIN 22 FEB

BK211131 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] An air defense exercise will be conducted by the 5-nation integrated air defense system in Malaysia and Singapore from tomorrow till Thursday. Increased air activity can be expected over Singapore during the exercise. The public is advised not to be alarmed by the sound of low-flying aircraft.

Members of the integrated air defense system are Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia and Britain.

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